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LOUISIANA *Conservationist*

OCTOBER

1958



Louisiana CONSERVATIONIST

EARL K. LONG
Governor of Louisiana



F. L. CLEMENT
Director

Published Monthly except May, June, July and August when
Bi-Monthly in the interest of conservation by Louisiana
Wild Life and Fisheries Commission

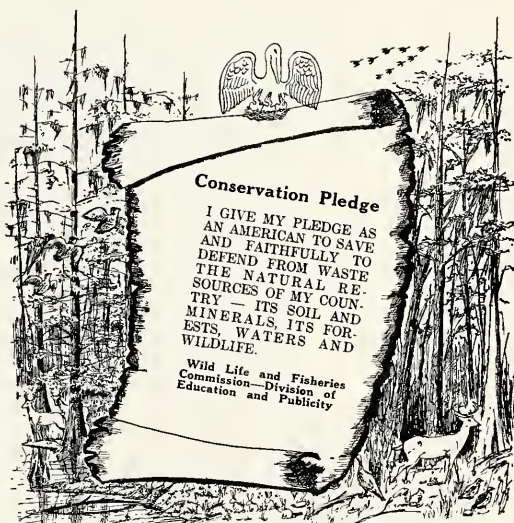
126 Civil Courts Building, New Orleans, La.

STEVE HARMON, *Editor*

Vol. 10

October, 1958

No. 10



Entered as second class mail matter August 21, 1947, at the Post Office at New Orleans, La., under the act of August 24, 1912.

Member, Southwestern Association of Industrial Editors



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EDITORIAL

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COVER

With rabbit season just around the corner,
a young beagle talks over the prospects with
an old campaigner.

—Photo by Blackwell

By F. LAMAR CLEMENT, Director

Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission

NOW comes the best time of the year for those who look forward to the Fall hunting season. The hot summer is behind us. The squirrel hunting season is here; we've had half our dove season already and our rabbit and squirrel seasons opened October 1. The duck, goose and deer seasons loom large on the calendar now, and the smoke will hardly have cleared from your gun barrel from one hunt, until you'll be able to set out on another quest for a different kind of game.



F. LAMAR CLEMENT

Old time duck hunters say that this season's outlook is better than in many years.

If it is bigger game you want, the deer season opens November 12 and advance information on the number and quality of deer for this year's hunters is encouraging. And there'll always be fishing right on through the brisk autumn days into winter if you want it that way, for Louisiana is one state where fishing never stops.

It's all mighty pleasant to contemplate. Days ahead when we can put away all our cares and go jubilantly forth to joy supreme in the out-of-doors. But it was not always so. A long time ago a man stood on a cliffside trail. The afternoon sun set off his massive bulk against the gloom of the cave at his back. He turned his head at a low, child's cry; saw the baby searching among the clean-picked bones scattered around the smoldering fire; hunger spoke for itself.

He faced again toward the valley, his head thrust forward to check the scent of air currents beginning to drift up from the forest below. There it was . . . the smell of game. His fingers tightened around the smooth, worn grip of his club. His shoulders hunched forward. Every sense alert, he worked his hunter's way slowly, carefully down toward the valley; toward the kill he must make if he and his family were to survive.

Well, survive he did . . . fortunately for us . . . and surviving too, though diluted by the ages, are the instincts of the hunter, the quickened pulse at the sound of geese in the sky, the whirl of a quail taking flight, the flash of a startled deer. These magically close the gap of time. And so, we pray, it will always remain.

What does not remain is the absolute necessity to kill. Unlike our caveman ancestor, we won't cry in hunger; finally starve if we fail to bring down our prey. And that, for most of us, are fortunate indeed. Yes, for all of us. It takes the pressure off. It permits us to enjoy as a sport that which once was a matter of life or death. It gives us time these hunting days to refresh with Autumn color the canvas of our memory, to see the drift of falling leaves, to rest awhile and watch the shadows.

And maybe we'll even bring something home. But it doesn't really matter so long as there is game in the field and some place to hunt.

But let's keep it perfect, too. Let's all remember the rules and etiquette of good sportsmanship. Ask permission of the farmer when you enter his land to hunt birds, or squirrels or rabbits, or deer. Don't be a vandal and tear down his fences or kill his livestock, once you're there. Give your hunting partner an even break on the easy shots. Learn the game laws and obey them. Co-operate with your local game warden . . . it's the busiest time of the year for him.

And most important of all, keep your shotgun pointed safely away from all living targets except the game you seek. Too many times have tragic accidents marred an otherwise perfect day, and separated good sportsmen forever from the fields and woods they loved so well. Play the game clean and your hunting and fishing days will live bright in your memories always.

1958-59 Hunting Season Outlook



HAVING already sampled fifteen days of excellent dove hunting during the recent split-season, hunters of other game may look forward to fine hunting in Louisiana during the deer, rabbit and quail seasons with a good waterfowl season in prospect although there has been a slight decrease in some waterfowl populations, according to a survey made by wildlife study leaders of the Wild Life and Fisheries commission.

The following are reports made by study leaders from all parts of the state.

WATERFOWL

Reports received from the Canadian breeding grounds indicate that waterfowl production was down slightly in those areas that supply the Mississippi Flyway. Nesting success this year varied as a result of the generally dryer conditions, according to Morton M. Smith, Waterfowl Study leader.

Total production of puddle ducks (mallards, pintails, etc.,) this year was about the same as in 1957.

Production of our own mottled duck (commonly referred to in Louisiana as the "black mallard") in the coastal marsh was very good this year and the population is up.

Diving ducks (canvasback, redheads, ringnecks, etc.,) decreased in numbers.

Goose populations were equal to those of 1957 while coot numbers declined.

Although small declines were reported in canvasback, red-heads, ringnecks and pintail, it appears that most species important to Louisiana hunters reproduced in satisfactory numbers. In any case populations were still better than the average of the last eight years.

Habitat conditions within our State range from good to poor. Preliminary reports from north Louisiana indicate that conditions should be suitable for waterfowl this year. There will be enough water areas available but far less flooding than last year. Because of high water little food was produced along the channel of the Mississippi River this summer. Duck use there may be low this year.

Central Louisiana is still a question mark. Catahoula Lake, the key to waterfowl hunting in the area, has been flooded since November 1957. Food production was low last year and none will be produced this year. Some chufa and millet should still be available from the bumper crop produced in 1956. Hunting success on the area will depend on how quick the water gets off the lake bed. Water levels in October and early November must be low if any sizeable duck popula-

tion is to stay on the lake. The backwater is falling rapidly now and could reach a low stage by October.

Conditions in the southeast coastal marshes are much brighter. The ponds are generally full of aquatic and the marshes have produced a good crop of duck food. The delta lands at the mouth of the Mississippi River are recovering from the storms, nutria, and high rivers of the last couple of years. The area is improved but still not as good as it was five years ago.

The southwest coastal marshes are by far the best waterfowl habitat in the State this year. Hurricane Audrey in June of 1957 made great changes in this section. Large open areas were created and were flooded by the above average rainfall last winter and this spring. The openings and much of the marsh have grown up in extensive stands of millet. Most ponds have an abundant crop of aquatic. The region is presently in excellent shape for waterfowl.

One other factor of the utmost importance to the Louisiana hunter is the distribution of waterfowl within the flyway. In warm years with little snow, such as last season, many mallards winter up the flyway in the midwestern grain belt. No matter how good local conditions are, we must remember it takes severe weather to move the mallards into the southern states these days.

What does all this mean to the hunter? Production of waterfowl has been satisfactory in the great Canadian breeding grounds. Our own coastal marsh has turned out a good crop of black mallards. With the exception of the Mississippi River, and possibly Catahoula Lake, waterfowl habitat this year is good to excellent.

The seventy day duck season this year should provide some good weather and duck flights in each section.

If we have an old fashioned winter with lots of snow in the midwest grain belt, the Louisiana hunter should have a good season this year. In any case, it ought to be better than last season.

DOVES

The nationwide dove population has apparently remained relatively static during the past four years. The following is quoted from the official report of regional dove conditions which was made by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, according to John D. Newsom, Dove Project leader.

"A comparison of 1957-58 results reveals that population changes, region-wide, are insignificant and that the status of this species continues to remain in a healthy condition."

At the writing of this report the first half of the 1958

dove season has come to a close, and from all reports a *phenomenally successful one* in many areas of the State. Reports from Lafayette, Newellton, Monroe, Shreveport, Alexandria, Natchitoches and many places in between all indicate very successful hunting during this first part of the season.

The writer has seen many reports in newspapers throughout the State alleging that all of the doves available during the first part of the season were native, locally raised doves. This allegation is contrary to known facts. It is known from band recoveries that doves from north of Louisiana begin to flock in this State as early as July each year. These birds continue to build up and *join* locally raised doves making up large flocks which are available to hunters until mid-September in a normal year. The ratio of native to migrant doves during this period is unknown; however, it is known that migrants make up a substantial portion of the total Louisiana dove population during September of each year.

During the next part of the dove season, November 27 through January 15, there should be an abundance of doves available to Louisiana gunners, particularly in the delta, Central Louisiana, and the rice growing area. Doves in good numbers will be available around harvested grain fields and goat weed fields.

Everything considered, it appears that the 1958-59 dove season will stack up with the better ones over the years.

RABBIT

Information gathered throughout the state indicates that rabbit hunting should be about equal to that of last year with the possibility of an improvement in some areas. Joe Herring reports from District II that there seems to be an increase in both cottontails and swamp rabbits in the northeastern part of the state. Of course, hunter success is contingent to a great degree on local weather conditions during the season according to Jack Sims, the Rabbit Study Leader.

DEER

With a normal increase in the deer population for 1958 and several new areas of the state to be opened to deer hunting that have been closed for a number of years, there should be an increase in the number of deer that are killed. There will also be more Game Management Areas open and this should also help to increase the number of deer killed, according to a report by Louie E. Brunett, deer study leader.

It is safe to predict that more deer will be killed by still hunters than in the past.

This year six areas in seven parishes will be open to still hunting only. Three of these areas have been closed for a long period while newly stocked herds were allowed to increase to huntable numbers. A portion of the fourth and the other two areas were hunted last year.

In addition to these regular season still hunts, which range from three to 14 days in length, five Game Management Areas will be opened for still hunts by permits. These hunts are for three or five day duration and one of them, the Chicago Mills Game Management Area in Tensas Parish will be opened to the taking of *Antlerless deer only*. This is being done in an attempt to reduce the over population of deer in that particular area. As most people know by now Tensas and Madison Parish are over-populated by deer and the farmers are suffering terrific crop damage.

In south and southeast Louisiana high water may be a hindrance to the hunter again this year. Due to high water last year some considered it the poorest deer hunting season in that area for the past number of years. At the present time the water in this area is high and it is expected to be high during the deer season. High water could lessen the hunter success in Concordia Parish again this year, as well as in the Atchafalaya River bottom.

Due to the rather wet growing season the state experienced again this year there was more browse available than in

usual years. Due to more browse being available this year the buck fawns born in 1957 should have a better antler formation. But on the overwooded areas the antler formation will still be poor. On such areas good antlers for the one and one-half year age class will be the exception rather than the rule.

Statewide, with weather permitting, the deer hunter of Louisiana should have a better season during 1958-59 than in the past years.

SQUIRREL

Although the numbers of squirrels produced this year will not be greater than last year, hunters should enjoy better hunting success as compared to last year's hunting, according to Joseph B. Kidd, Squirrel Study leader. This prediction is based on the October 1 opening date which will give the still hunter an advantage over last years hunting which opened on the 18th of October. The mast that is produced will still be on trees in large enough quantities when the squirrel season opens this year to keep the squirrels feeding in the trees and available to the hunters. This extra 2½ weeks on the front end of the season will no doubt greatly benefit the still hunter.

As was the case last year when the season opened during the middle of October, mast was in sufficient quantities on the ground to attract squirrels to ground feeding. With the squirrels on the ground in good numbers, still hunting was not very profitable last year.

Generally speaking, mast conditions this year seem to be somewhat better throughout the state than last year. Although the present mast conditions will not effect this coming Fall population of squirrels it may mean an upward swing in population for next year if the present mast crop materializes.

QUAIL

In general, Louisiana Quail hunters should have a season which is much better than the ten year average, and could be as good as, or better than, any single year in the past decade, according to Robert Murry, Quail Study leader.

Only in the Florida Parishes where quail habitat seems to continue to shrink, is the outlook pessimistic.

The pine belt of West, Central and North Louisiana provides a rosy picture. In the northern part of this area where most of the 52,000 acres which were placed in the conservation reserve of the Soil Bank last year are located, the prospects are especially good. Here the additional ungrazed fallow fields should be conducive to good hunting.

Good quail populations are expected in agricultural areas. Of course this should not be construed to mean that a 200 acre field planted to cotton or in improved pasture will be full of Quail come November 27th.

There are many reasons for poor, fair or good quail years but the most important one in producing quail, within our often limited habitat, is probably good summer rainfall. Because of their number and complexity, these factors will not be discussed here.

GULF STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION MEETS IN BILOXI

The Gulf Coast Marine Fisheries commission, composed of the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Texas, will conduct their annual meeting in Biloxi, Mississippi Oct. 16 and 17, according to Dudley Gunn, secretary-treasurer of the association.

Representing Louisiana on the five-state commission is F. Lamar Clement, director of the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries commission; State Representative E. J. Grizzaffi of Morgan City, and Senator A. O. Rappelet of Galliano. Marine biologists Percy Viosca, Jr. and Lyle S. St. Amant of the Wild Life and Fisheries commission have prominent places on the program.

The First Equalizer

By Ednard Waldo

NOT so long ago a strange, weak creature appeared upon this planet possessing two attributes that enabled him to dominate all of the other creatures of this earth. The creature was, of course, MAN, and two attributes were his ability to think and also two thumbs. But for these thumbs man might have been destroyed long ago by larger animals and naturally that goes vice versa for his ability to think.

Using his ability to think and reason and his two thumbs, a combination which no other creature has, together with his fingers, Man fashioned a knife of stone and thus the first "equalizer" was born about 200,000 odd years ago, archeologists say. Then with the knife, which has been man's most important tool, he fashioned a spear, an axe and the long journey began.

Early man got along pretty well for a long, long time with his stone knife, with which he fashioned other conveniences, and somewhere along the line he discovered the use of fire. This fire once started had to be kept burning all of the time and the women were assigned the task of keeping them burning while the men went out to hunt. From the use of the fire, man had learned to savor cooked meat and cooking began, and a community grew around the ever burning fire.

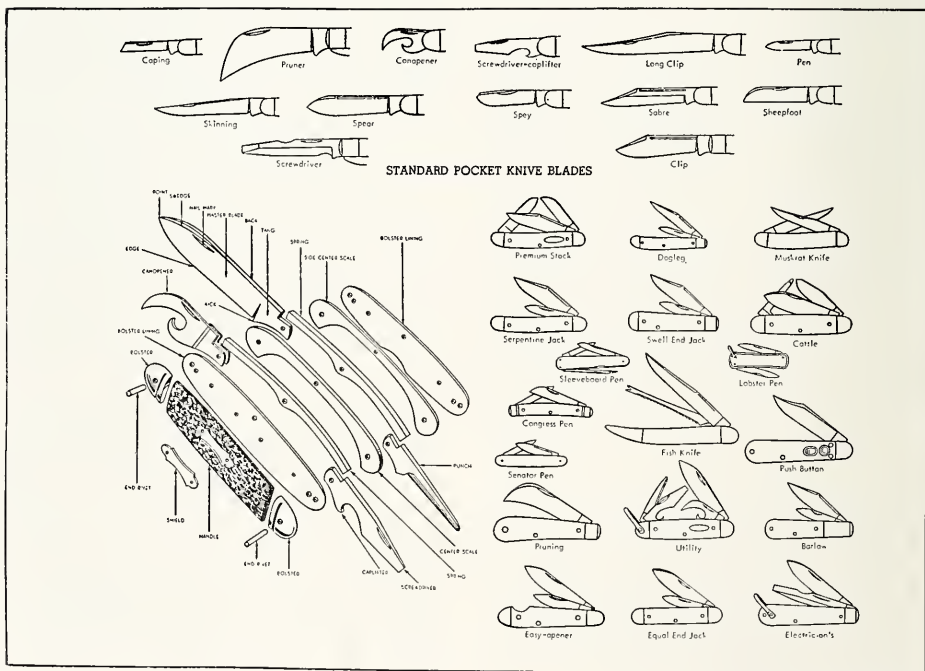
Now just as many things have been discovered by accident as by purpose, thus it is believed that the constant heat of these fires caused metal to run from the stones surrounding

the flames and embers. Man, in this way, discovered copper and tin. This birth of smelting is, of course, a conjecture but it is about as near a reasonable explanation that students of archeology can arrive at for man's discovery of metal.

Thousands of years later, in about 3000 B.C., smelters mixed the copper and tin together and discovered that it made a much harder knife . . . one that could hold an edge. This metal was, of course, bronze. Later, around 1000 B.C., man had perfected his methods of smelting to such a degree that the use of iron was discovered and ultimately steel. By that time, man, having no more fear of wild animals, continued in the art of perfecting better, tougher, sharper, and longer weapons with which to fight his neighbors.

First to appear on the scene with the new iron weapons were the Assyrians whose great armies, history tells us, swept the field with these novel implements of war. It is interesting to note that the practice of one nation manufacturing war materials for another is not a new one. The Hittites, a white race in Asia Minor, supposedly began working iron deposits along the Black Sea before 1300 B.C., and were the earliest distributors of iron which they introduced first into warlike Assyria.

Later came steel and with the discovery of the smelting of steel, which is a mixture of carbon and iron, there evolved the ancient art of heat treating. The ancients discovered that



when steel was allowed to cool slowly it became relatively soft and ductile and when it was cooled rapidly it became hard and brittle.

With steel and the art of heat treating in their possession, the smiths began a race to see who could produce the best blades. In Damascus, India, the art of laminating steel was discovered and the famous Damascus blades appeared upon the scene and there were many other important developments in steel blades elsewhere.

While longer, bigger, and better weapons were being developed for the armies, the smiths were also busily occupied with the development of weapons for personal protection such as the knife and the dagger. And as man became more "civilized" these daggers began to be used not only for disabling enemies but also for table use.

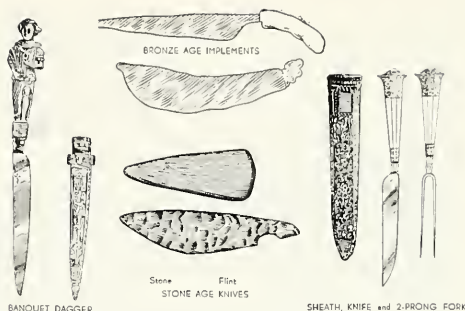
Beginning with the fifteenth century the use of daggers, knives and table cutlery came into its own and presently there are to be seen in museums all over the world many beautiful examples of the banquet daggers made by artisans for the wealthy nobles of the Renaissance. At that time, only the nobility carried daggers specially designed for table use and these were triumphs of the cutler's and jeweler's art, with handles inlaid with numerous precious stones, carved ivory, decorated procelain and rare metals, their sheaths of tooled leather embossed and metal-inlaid. "The knife reflected the man and the culture of the Renaissance," Lewis D. Bement* says in his work "The Cutlery Story."

Use of the knife for eating changed table manners. An Italian writer in 1530 notes that "it is not good manners to lick your greasy fingers . . . salt should be taken from the salt cellar with the point of the knife, from which the grease has been removed." Good knives were held in such esteem that "pairs of knives appear in the inventories of estates drawn at this time," Bement notes.

The invention of the fork as a table accessory made pointed table knives unnecessary, although it is said that we owe the rounded table knife to Cardinal Richelieu. It seems that a frequent dinner quest of the Cardinal had the habit of picking his teeth with the prelate's table knives . . . a mannerism which made the good Cardinal nervous. Diplomat that he was, Richelieu merely had the ends of his knives ground round and thus a new fashion was set. Again it could have been that Louis XIV may have done the trick when, in 1669, he issued an edict making it illegal to carry pointed knives or for innkeepers to place them on the table. Then again, the aged old contention of "whether Shakespeare or Marlowe wrote those plays" would never have arisen had Marlowe not met his early demise at the end of a pointed table dagger. Otherwise, Marlowe might have lived to peddle his own plays his champions say he wrote.

During the 16th century, Bement says, table knives were curved and widened to better hold food . . . possibly green peas and beans.

The forerunner of the pocket knife is found in examples



of the early table knives, the blades of which folded into the handles. A pocket knife is listed in an inventory dated 1380, and there are clasp or spring knives mentioned as early as 1650. The development of the art of writing, which was done at first entirely with goose quill pens, gave rise to the "pen knife". We also find the name "jackknife" used before 1600.

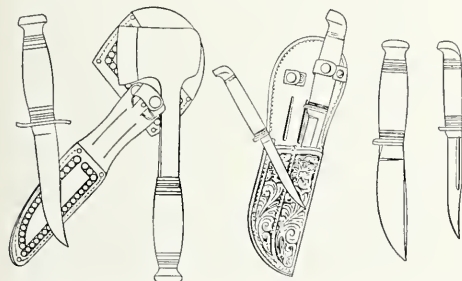
James Bowie, a planter and adventurer, was born somewhere in the Arkansas territory and emigrated to New Orleans which he adopted as his home and base of operations. Here he did a considerable slave smuggling business with the brothers Jean and Pierre Lafitte, the pirates. A man greatly feared for his prowess in a street fight, pistol or knife duel, Bowie naturally had an interest in weapons and it is said that he caused his negro blacksmith to fashion for him a "fightin'" knife out of a steel file according to his own specifications. Some hold that the man was not a negro blacksmith but a Washington, Arkansas, knife and silversmith by the name of James Black. However, Patrick Harrison, a Baton Rouge collector of knives, says that there is no positive proof that Black made the Bowie knife, only Black's own word and that came after Black was an old man and had retired as a knife maker and the Bowie knife had become famous. Harrison credits Robert Seales, a Baton Rouge maker of fancy knives, with the manufacture of the original knife of that name. However, perhaps no one will ever know positively who made the famous knife which was copied by manufacturers all over the world but the knife, which played a great part in the winning of the West, goes on to immortality.

As for James Bowie, he too went on to fame with David Crockett at the Alamo. It is related that at the time of the siege, Bowie was confined to his sickbed in the Alamo and that when all was over he was found dead on his bed still clutching his bowie knife and pistol surrounded by a heap of slain enemies.

In the days of James Bowie knives cost a lot of money and most of them had to be hand made by the smith in the locality. Today you can stop at any hardware store and get as fine a knife as any frontiersmen ever owned and with less effort and a great deal less expense.

From the first cutting edge which was possibly a piece of lava or possibly a stone or sea shell man's aim has been always to find a better blade. From shell to stone, to bronze to iron to steel, man's goal first has been to manufacture a knife with a better cutting blade. All other things made of these metals have evolved as a result of these first basic efforts to produce a better knife.

Today there are hundreds of knives for all purposes, such as hunting knives, wall paper knives, linoleum knives, butcher knives, pocket knives, woodworking knives and you could



In the illustration above are several modern sportsmen's knives and hatchet.

(Continued on Page 17)

Pass-A-Loutre

Ready!



Arrival at hunting camp and unloading of gear and supplies for party assigned to that particular camp. In the foreground are the four duckboats for use of the eight men and a speed hull to be used only in case of emergency.

By Dick Yancey

THE LOUISIANA Wild Life & Fisheries Commission is again planning to act as host to the public in carrying out a major waterfowl hunting program at Pass-A-Loutre. This area is located at the mouth of the Mississippi River in Plaquemines Parish. It is virtually the boot heel of the Mississippi Flyway, down which millions of ducks and geese migrate from the breeding grounds of Canada and Alaska each year.

The 66,000 acre area is interlaced with channels through which the Mississippi River empties into the Gulf. Between these meandering streams, marshes, and shallow water areas occupied by growths of waterfowl food plants are to be found. Large numbers of ducks are attracted to these marshes and it is here that excellent shooting is available.

Pass-a-Loutre was originally formed as a result of silt deposition from the River and extensive mud flats prevail along the lower reaches of the passes. The entire area is very flat in nature and great distances can be observed from any vantage point above marsh level.



These two hunters pole and paddle their duckboat to the Pass-A-Loutre pond where they will hunt.

The most common species of waterfowl present are gadwalls, baldpate, coots, mallards, green-winged teal, pintails, scaup, and shovellers. Blue and snow geese are occasionally found along the sea rims. In past years gadwalls have comprised by far the greater percentage of the kill by hunters.

The nine camps available to hunters this year are widely spread across the heart of the Pass-a-Loutre area. They are located along the various channel banks in easy reach of the shooting ponds by pirogue. The camps are dry, warm, and fairly comfortable. At this time they are being renovated in order to be in good condition for the approaching hunting season. In the past three years a total of 2,752 hunters have enjoyed the use of these facilities.

Marsh conditions at this time appear to be favorable for a fair duck season. Wild millet, delta duck potato, pondweeds and other aquatics will be available to the ducks in certain sections of Pass-A-Loutre. Large open areas will again prevail this year. As every hunter knows this will cause the ducks to scatter rather than concentrate and will make hunting slightly more difficult.

In general the hunts will be carried out in a fashion similar to that of last year. Several changes have been made in procedure—all in favor of the duck hunter. One major change includes a reduction in fee for the hunt from \$10.00 to \$5.00. The hunting dates have been changed to Tuesday-Wednesday and Saturday-Sunday for 1958. In 1957 the hunts were held on Thursday-Friday and Saturday-Sunday. With a rest period between hunts the ducks will have an opportunity to return to the hunting areas and resume their normal activities. This will greatly benefit the week-end hunters.

The use of waterfowl retrievers will be permitted for the first time this season. Crippling losses range upwards to 50% in certain types of marsh hunting and the use of good dogs will greatly reduce this loss. In addition to being a sound conservation measure it greatly enhances the overall sport of hunting waterfowl.

The duck season begins on November 1, 1958, and ends on January 9, 1959. A total of 72 hunters can be accommodated on each 2-day hunt and this will provide opportunity for a total of 1,368 hunters during the season.

Those who wish to hunt at Pass-a-Loutre must first submit

an application in accordance with the procedures outlined as follows:

The applications will be numbered upon arrival at the office and on designated days each week a selection of the hunters will be made by drawing names. As in the past a representative of the Louisiana Wildlife Federation will be requested to assist in this drawing. Each group of selected hunters will be picked up by Wild Life & Fisheries Commission boats at Venice on the day prior to their hunting date and will be returned to Venice when the hunt is over. All hunters must provide their own transportation to Venice, food, bed linens, and hunting gear. Eight men will be assigned to each camp, ponds in which they are to hunt will be designated, duck boats and decoys will be provided as well as all cooking utensils.

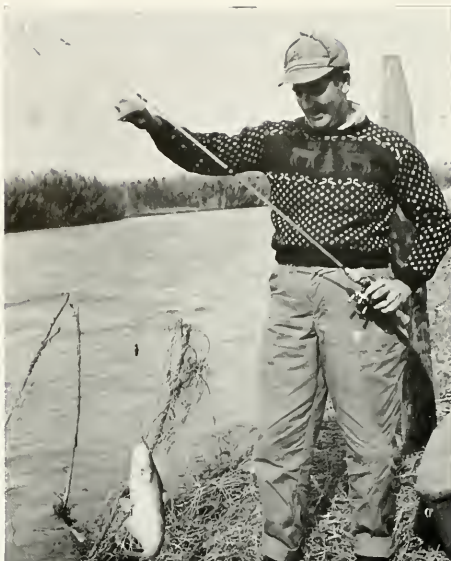
The schedule for the drawings for each hunt during the season is as follows:

APPLICATION PERIOD	DRAWING	HUNTS
Oct. 14-17	Oct. 23	Nov. 1 & 2, 4 & 5, 8 & 9
Oct. 21-24	Oct. 30	Nov. 11 & 12, 15 & 16
Oct. 28-31	Nov. 6	Nov. 18 & 19, 22 & 23
Nov. 4-7	Nov. 13	Nov. 25 & 26, 29 & 30
Nov. 11-14	Nov. 20	Dec. 2 & 3, 6 & 7
Nov. 18-21	Nov. 27	Dec. 9 & 10, 13 & 14
Nov. 25-28	Dec. 4	Dec. 16 & 17, 20 & 21
Dec. 2-5	Dec. 11	Dec. 27 & 28
Dec. 9-12	Dec. 18	Dec. 30 & 31, Jan. 3 & 4
Dec. 16-19	Dec. 23	Jan. 6 & 7

Letters must be postmarked between the dates specified in the application period for applicable hunts and received prior to the drawing.

The rules governing the public shooting ground program are as follows:

1. The area will be open to hunters through application; preference in drawing will be given to resident hunters, although any spaces unfilled by residents will be made available to non-resident hunters for the standard set fee.
2. After the drawing and up to one week prior to the hunt, any spaces unfilled may be had by applying in person at the New Orleans Office.
3. Transportation from Venice to the hunting grounds and return will be furnished.
4. Bed, cooking utensils, stove, fuel, drinking water, and lights will be furnished; but no linens, fishing equipment, guns, shells, or food—bring your own.
5. One duck boat, paddles, pushpoles and decoys will be furnished for every two hunters.
6. Camps will be assigned by the supervisor in charge.



Some of the waterfowlers spend their time picking and cleaning their morning kill of ducks and geese, while others bring out the fishing tackle and angle in front of the Pass-A-Loutre hut.

7. Duck, goose and coot shooting only will be permitted. Waterfowl retrievers only are permitted on the hunt.
8. All hunting or shooting on the Pass-A-Loutre area is limited to morning hours and must stop by 12:00 o'clock noon. Violation of this provision will result in the immediate expulsion from the area and denial of the privilege of returning to the area in the future.
9. Applicants may apply for hunts throughout the season, but not more than one application each week.
10. A fee of \$5.00 will be charged each hunter selected for the trip. The full amount must accompany each application. Reimbursement of the full fee will be made if the hunter is not selected.
11. All hunters will be required to sign an agreement releasing the Commission from responsibility for any bodily harm or personal loss and agreeing to pay for any Commission property lost or destroyed.
12. Permits may be transferred from one person to another upon endorsement. No refunds will be made for permits which have been issued.
13. Hunting is restricted to men 16 years or older; if any person is under 18 years of age, he must be accompanied by his parents or guardian.
14. No alcoholic beverages will be allowed on the boats or at the camps.
15. Valid Louisiana hunting license or over-age permit and waterfowl stamp will be required.
16. No boats, motors or rifles are permitted on the area.
17. Simple camp rules must be observed.

HOW TO APPLY

1. Make application direct to Allan B. Ensminger, Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission, 126 Civil Courts Building, New Orleans 16, Louisiana.
2. You may apply in a group not to exceed four persons,

(Continued on Page 24)



The expression on the hunter's face is usually evidence of a good or poor morning in the blind.

Wildlife Management on Barksdale Air Force Base



Moon Lake, a sprawling shallow body of water on the Barksdale reservation, has been stocked with bream and officials are at work now planting duck food which they hope will attract waterfowl this coming season.

By W. C. Goins

THERE ARE MANY military bases scattered throughout the country that have large undeveloped areas within their confines but it is doubtful if many of these have instituted wildlife management programs that would compare to the one in existence at Barksdale Air Force Base located near Bossier City and Shreveport, Louisiana.

The program at Barksdale is already affording good fishing and hunting to base personnel and the future stands to be even brighter when more of the plans as outlined by Base Forester, 1st Lt. Charles A. Pfeiffer are put into use.

Three reasons that actually brought about such a management program on the base are clearly evident. First of all, Major Gen. John P. McConnell, Base Commander, has long been interested in wildlife and it is at his personal request that the program is underway. Secondly, the base is fortunate enough to have 1st Lt. Pfeiffer who holds a degree in forestry in addition to a working knowledge of the problems. Lt. Pfeiffer has on his staff, M/Sgt. M. E. Austin, a wildlife expert who has been on the base for the past ten years and who has acquainted himself with the entire development area. Third, but not of least importance, is the fact that the management personnel have some 19,600 acres of land, mostly wooded, in which to work.

The base wildlife staff is frequently in conference with fish and game experts with the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and out of these meetings comes information that is of great value to the management program. Lt. Pfeiffer has access

to information gathered from study work conducted by game and fisheries biologists all over the nation. This information is useful in meeting problems with similar conditions or those arising under similar circumstances.

In the game management side of the program the question of timber is all important. Game must have timber or trees of some kind for cover. When this timber produces mast then a two-fold purpose is served. We then have food and cover for wildlife. When a covering of leaves from the trees is left on the floor of the forest water run-off is retarded and additional value is realized.

Some timber growing interests in the state have put into practice a selective tree cutting program in the past few years. This will naturally bring about timber stand improvement. The program at Barksdale Air Force Base leans just a little bit heavier toward wildlife although several good timber stands are maintained on the base and are marketed as such from time to time. The hardwoods in the game area are left intact to provide both food and cover for the wildlife species.

For the fishermen at the base several lakes are provided. One of the principle ones, Flag Lake, is also one of the oldest and at the present time is undergoing a face lifting. Formerly, a fairly shallow lake, acqatics were very difficult to control and interfered with fishing considerably. It is, at present, being drained to permit workers to clean out stumps, logs, and vegetation. While the water is down the channels will be straightened to allow currents to flow directly toward

the control structures. The lower end will be deepened somewhat and vegetation control will be made more simple. The control gates will also add to the aquatic vegetation control as fluctuation may be possible.

The program for Flag Lake will include planting of food plots for wild ducks. Several areas near the edge of the 600-acre lake will be exposed to sunlight during the draw-down and after being cleaned of debris, will be sown with wild rice or other favored duck foods.

For the convenience of the fisherman a boat dock will be built and 40 new boats will be placed at their disposal. A total of 15 duck blinds will be built for the hunters.

Another lake on the base, Moon Lake, has been stocked with bream and is furnishing fairly good fishing at the present time. Plans for this lake also call for planting of duck foods.

Still another lake, Harmon, named after Barksdale's first Base Commander is one that was recently completed. A 525-foot dam holds 42 surface acres of water that go to make up a very beautiful spot. On the hillsides overlooking the lake certain areas have been assigned for use by the seven Boy Scout troops on the base. Both camping and picnicing are in order for the troops together with boating and fishing facilities.

Lake Harmon was stocked with 55,000 bream in December, 1957 and in May 1958, thousands of bass were added. The lake had already undergone a fertilization program as recommended by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service so it should support a heavy fish population. Lt. Pfeiffer stated that he hoped to have good bream fishing in Lake Harmon by this fall and bass fishing by next spring.

The game management program on the base will tend to increase the opportunities for the hunters. The area already has rabbits, squirrels, quail, deer, doves, and ducks in season, and plans call for development of an area near the center of the habitat area for wild turkeys.

Underway at this time is a good quail food development program. Crews are kept busy cutting brush and cleaning off areas to bring back food plants. These areas, many of which were old fields, will be closely studied to determine whether additional plantings should be made. These same areas will also be studied to determine if additional quail stocking will be necessary.

Some parts of the quail development area will be planted with soy beans, millet, peas, clover and other types deemed desirable for the quail. The project for this year calls for the improvement of 546 acres and more are planned for the future. The quail program will also provide some feed for the thousands of doves nesting in the area.

Deer are becoming fairly plentiful on the base. M/Sgt.

Austin has supplemented their salt-licks with a few blocks of salt in various areas. Tracks are plentiful around these blocks at the present time and the Sergeant's hopes are high for the coming season as deer hunting is one of his favorite sports.

Sgt. Austin personally conducted the deer hunt on the base last year when personnel of all ranks from Barksdale enjoyed a two-weeks deer season. All safety precautions were taken and no accidents occurred to mar the hunts.

The 30 hunters-per-day used predetermined stands and shotgun with buckshot only. The largest deer bagged weighed 195 pounds fish dressed. The wildlife staff weighed and measured each deer killed and jawbones were sent to Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission biologists for aging purposes.

Lt. Pfeiffer added that his staff provided the means last year for deer hunting for those who had never been on a hunt before.

One feature that lightens the burden of the management group on the base is the fact that all hunters and fishermen must use one entrance and/or exit to and from the area. This makes it convenient to keep accurate records as to the amount of fish and game taken as well as the percentage of fisherman and hunter success. It also provides the staff with the opportunity of reaching each individual on the matter of safety as well as fire prevention. It may be added that sportsmen are routed away from those areas presenting fire hazards at certain times. Gatemen are on duty 24 hours per day to check hunters and fishermen in and out of the area.

Although heavy equipment for the wildlife management program is in short supply at the present, that on hand is kept busy maintaining and building bridges and roads that provide access to the hunting and fishing areas for the sportsmen. More equipment is on order and will add materially to the efforts.

Some of the equipment on order would enable the staff to do a more thorough job of building and maintaining fire breaks throughout the area but especially around the camping sites and picnic grounds where traffic will be heavy. Wildfires in the area could cause a great deal of damage—damage that would cripple the program for several years running.

All hunting and fishing on Barksdale Air Force Base is conducted in a manner that conforms with Louisiana's State regulations as to seasons, bag and creel limits. Only when hunting and fishing pressures become extremely heavy are these limits reduced in numbers. This latter may occur frequently as there are now some 6,000 sportsmen on the base using these facilities monthly.

The program in the future will continue to include forestry management according to Lt. Pfeiffer. He states, however, that game management is and will continue to be the primary objective of the tree removal project. A new timber plan will be set up that will have more flexibility. It will enable the staff to bring up their game populations to full carrying capacity of the range and provide sport, fun, relaxation and enjoyment for additional thousands of Barksdale Air Force Base personnel.

Given a couple more years to work, the wildlife staff on the base should achieve results that will be evident to all. Hunting and fishing have always been two sports that build morale rapidly. When other military bases hear of the program being conducted at Barksdale they will, no doubt, set up similar ones of their own. Most of them will probably be patterned after the one in effect at the present time at Barksdale Air Force Base.

Environment has much to do with the color of trout. Those from clear, open lakes usually are lightest. Dark or shaded waters produce darker fish. Pink or salmon-meated trout are from waters in which the fish feed on such color-producing food as fresh water shrimp.



Shown above are Sgt. M. E. Austin and Lt. Charles A. Pfeiffer, left to right, who head the game management program at Barksdale. They stand alongside a tractor-operated rotary cultivator that is used to build game food plot areas on the military reservation.

Death Claims Mel Washburn

DEATH CAME last September 23, as it will to all men, to Mel Washburn, 63, ten years with the Education and Publicity division of the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries commission. Mel's passing was a big blow not only to the conservation movement to which he was ardently dedicated but also to the Grand Isle Tarpon Rodeo association which he helped found, and the Lafitte pirogue races classic which he originated.

Although not a native of Louisiana, born in Star City, Indiana, Mel was a resident of New Orleans for more than thirty-five years and no one could have been a more ardent supporter of his chosen state's natural resources. In fact, there was possibly no person in our state more broadly versed on its history, folklore or wildlife species. There was never a day that a batch of mail arrived from all over the United States and locally with requests for information which he always had at his fingertips.

Mel was a born newsman. He came to New Orleans after having served in various capacities on metropolitan newspapers throughout the United States and became City Editor of the old Morning Tribune. Later he wrote a column called the "Spotlight" which attracted national attention. The column dealt mostly with the show business which Mel loved and, in fact, there are several leading stars now in motion pictures who owe their success to Mel's having given them a "break" in his column.

When Mel came with the commission he had already acquired quite a reputation as a fisherman and hunter and this was reflected brilliantly in the decade that he nursed the "LOUISIANA CONSERVATIONIST" from a one-page pamphlet to what it is today. And it was only natural that his love of the wildlife reflected itself in our publication.

Not only did Mel achieve fame as a newsman, but he also was the author and producer of one of the most



popular radio programs of its time called "The Road to Yesterday" which dealt with Louisiana folklore and so deep and factual was his research that his programs awoke the interest and wonderment of the vast audience who heard his weekly dramatizations.

But above all let us who knew him well say a few words he would not have let us say were he living. Mel Washburn was a tall, handsome man, six feet three. His commanding appearance and fine military carriage acquired at Culver Military academy, from which he was graduated and his ability as a public speaker made him much in demand wherever there was a Conservation message to be given. Moreover he was a kind modest man who did things without fanfare yet he made his mark wherever he went. He was one of those rare characters who could do favors without ever expecting a reward and resented being thanked for them and always appeared to have forgotten them after they were done although he had an indelible and photographic memory for almost every other thing. He was a formidable opponent yet never held a grudge and was always ready to help the other fellow along. Now that Mel has reached the end of his ladder, the top end we mean, we know that if there is a rung in that ladder for every good turn he did one less fortunate, Mel is up there in the Valhalla of all good sportsmen.

Dates For Deer Hunting Season Set

THE 1958-59 deer hunting season for Louisiana was set for the various areas throughout the state by the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries commission at its regular monthly meeting at the Monteleone Hotel, in New Orleans, Tuesday, August 26.

The season dates for the various areas in the state were arrived at after hearing recommendations from the biologists and game management men of the Fish and Game division of the commission who have made an exhaustive survey of deer population, deer habitat and prevailing browse conditions along with recommendations from governing bodies in most of the areas, which had to be coordinated on a statewide basis.

All opening dates and length of season as well as areas where the harvesting of any deer is permitted are as follows:

All Game Management Areas and Refuges are closed unless otherwise specified.

Bucks only unless otherwise specified. 1 Buck per day, 2 Bucks per season, or as otherwise specified. Bucks are defined as any deer having visible antlers.

HUNTING WITH OR WITHOUT DOGS UNLESS SPECIFIED AS STILL HUNTING (WITHOUT DOGS) ONLY

Area 1

STILL HUNTING ONLY

7 DAYS—DEC. 1-7—CADDO PARISH: All west of Black Bayou and Twelve Mile Bayou from Shreveport to the Arkansas State line and north of U. S. Hwy. 80 from Shreveport to the Texas State line.

Area 2

STILL HUNTING ONLY

14 DAYS — DEC. 1-14 — BOSSIER-WEBSTER PARISHES: East of La. Hwy. 3 from Plain Dealing to Arkansas State line; north of La. Hwy. 2 from Plain Dealing to Sarepta; and west of La. Hwy. 7 from Sarepta to Arkansas State line.

Area 3

14 DAYS — DEC. 1-7 AND DEC. 26 TO JAN. 1—CLAIBORNE PARISH: East of U.S. Hwy. 79 from Homer to Haynesville to Arkansas State line and north of La. Hwy 9 from Homer to Junction City.

Area 4

32 DAYS — DEC. 1-JAN. 1 — THE FOLLOWING PARISHES OR PORTIONS THEREOF: UNION, east of La. Hwy. 551 from Marion to Oakland to Arkansas State line; east of La. Hwy. 143 from Marion to U. S. Hwy. 165, north of U. S. Hwy. 165 from La. Hwy. 143 to La. Hwy. 554, east of La. Hwy. 554 from U. S. Hwy. 165 to Bayou Lafourche. MOREHOUSE; RICHLAND, north of La. Hwy. 134. WEST CARROLL, north of La. Hwy. 134. EAST CARROLL,

MADISON, *TENSAS, CONCORDIA, FRANKLIN. *(see exception following this section) south of La. Hwy. 577 from La. Hwy. 15 to Bayou Macon, east of La. Hwy. 15 from La. Hwy. 577 to Deer Creek. CATAHOULA AND LA SALLE, south to Deer Creek from La. Hwy. 15 to Bouef River, east of Ouachita River from Deer Creek to Black River, east of Black River from Ouachita River to U. S. Hwy. 84, south of U. S. Hwy. 84 from Jonesville to French Fork, east of French Fork from U. S. Hwy. 84 to Catahoula Lake, east of Catahoula Lake to Big Saline Bayou, east of Big Saline Bayou from Catahoula Lake to Saline Lake. AVOYELLES AND ST. LANDRY, south of Big Creek from Saline Lake to La. Hwy. 115, east of La. Hwy. 115 from Big Creek to Marksville to Bunkie, east of La. Hwy. 29 from Bunkie to La. Hwy. 182, east of La. Hwy. 182 from La. Hwy. 29 to Beggs, north of La. Hwy. 10 from Beggs to La. Hwy. 360, west of La. Hwy. 360 from La. Hwy. 10 to Atchafalaya River, west of Atchafalaya River from La. Hwy. 360 to the Red River and north of Old River to the Mississippi River. *EXCEPT in the following defined area where, during the last ten days of the regular season, ANY DEER WILL BE LEGAL: All of TENSAS Parish.

Area 5

STILL HUNTING ONLY

14 DAYS — DEC. 1-14 — BOSSIER PARISH: South of U. S. Hwy. 80 from Bossier City to Filmore; west of La. Hwy. 157 from Filmore to Oakland; north of La. Hwy. 612 from Oakland to Curtis, and east of U. S. Hwy. 71 from Curtis to Bossier City.

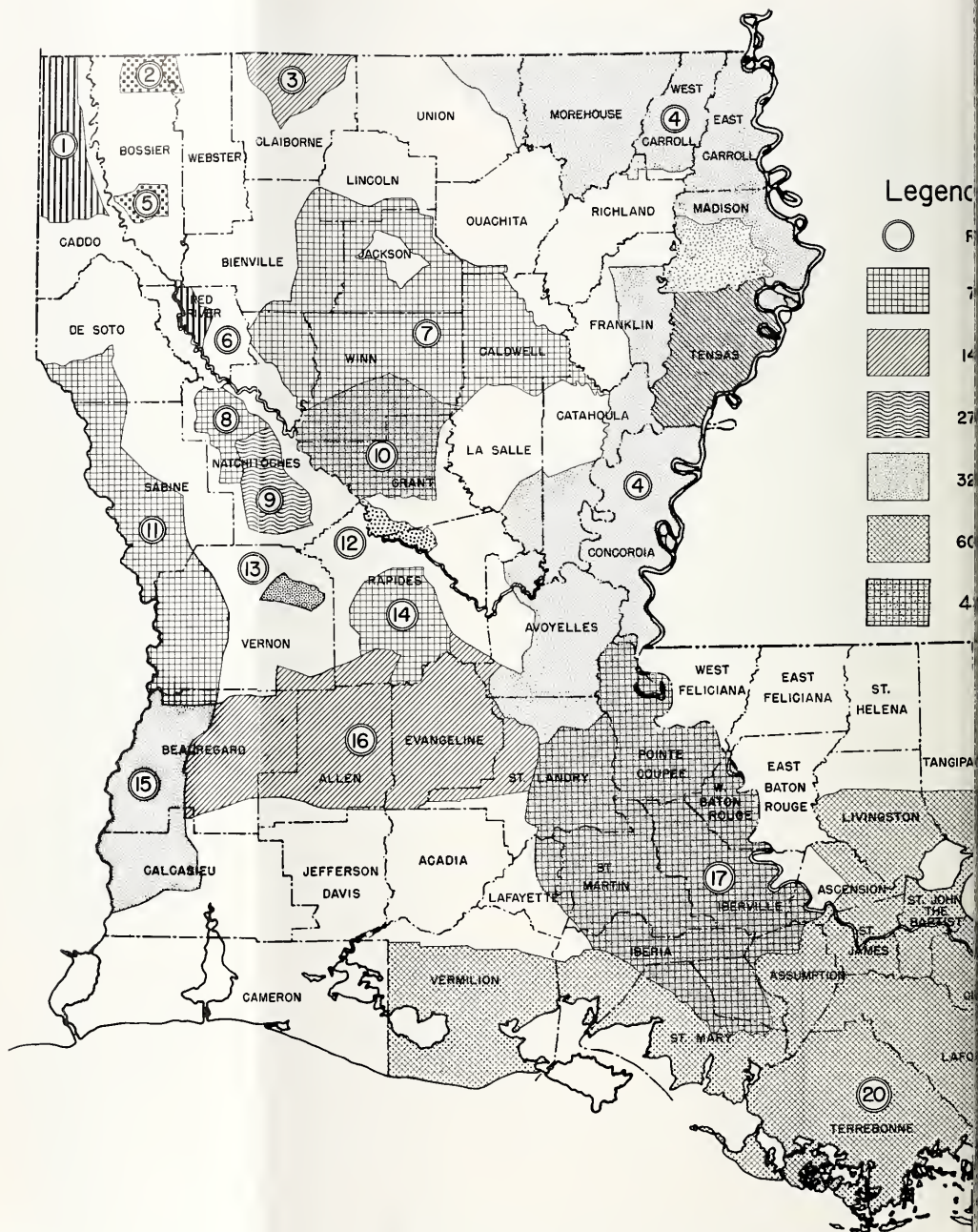
Area 6

STILL HUNTING ONLY

7 DAYS — DEC. 1-7 — RED RIVER PARISH: West of La. Hwy. 7 from Coushatta to La. Hwy. 514, south of La. Hwy. 514 from La. Hwy. 7 to Springhill Church road (local and only name for it). West of Springhill Church road from La. Hwy. 514 to La. Hwy. 4, south of La. Hwy. 4 from the Springhill Church road to U. S. Hwy. 71, west of U. S. Hwy. 71 from La. Hwy. 4 to Ninock and east of Red River from Ninock to Coushatta.

Area 7

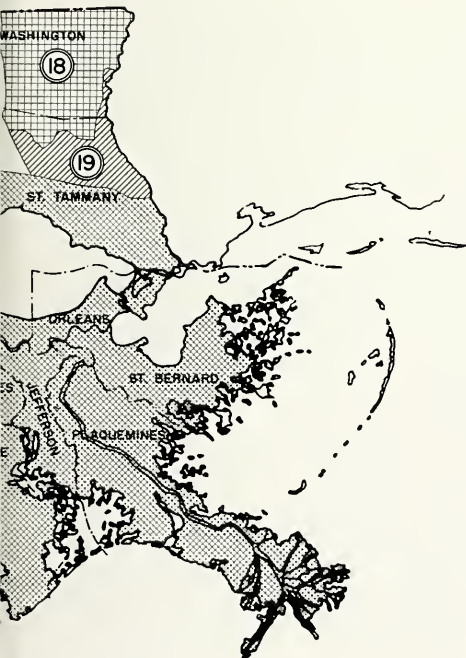
7 DAYS — DEC. 1-7 — PORTIONS OF NATCHITOCHES, WINN, BIENVILLE, LINCOLN, JACKSON, CALDWELL, OUACHITA, CATAHOULA AND LA SALLE PARISHES: North of U. S. Hwy. 84 from Tullos to Winnfield to La. Hwy. 1226, east of La. Hwy. 1226 from U. S. Hwy. 84 to Black Lake, east of Black Lake Bayou from Black Lake to La. Hwy. 155, south of La. Hwy. 155 from Black Lake Bayou to La. Hwy. 9, east of La. Hwy. 9 from La. Hwy. 155 to Arcadia, south of U. S. Hwy. 80 from Arcadia to Choudrant, west of La. Hwy. 556 from Choudrant to La. Hwy. 144, west of La. Hwy. 144 from La. Hwy. 556 to Eros, west and south of La. Hwy.



DEER SEASON 1958 - 59

REF TO TEXT FOR DETAILED EXPLANATION & DESCRIPTION

AYS		3 DAYS STILL HUNT ONLY
AYS		5 DAYS STILL HUNT ONLY
AYS		7 DAYS STILL HUNT ONLY
AYS		14 DAYS STILL HUNT ONLY
AYS		10 DAYS ANY DEER
AYS		



148 from Eros to Glade Creek, west of Glade Creek from La. Hwy. 148 to Tremont Gulf railroad, south of Tremont Gulf railroad from Glade Creek to Cypress Creek, south of Cypress Creek from Tremont Gulf railroad to Ouachita River, west of Ouachita River from Cypress Creek to U. S. Hwy. 165, south of La. Hwy. 4 from U. S. Hwy. 165 at the Ouachita River to Bouef River, west of Bouef River from La. Hwy. 4 to Deer Creek, west of Deer Creek from Bouef River to Ouachita River, east of Ouachita River from Deer Creek to Duty, north of La. Hwy. 124 from Duty to Rosefield to Olla, west of U. S. Hwy. 165 from Olla to Tullos. EXCEPT an area in Jackson Parish north of La. Hwy. 4 from Chatham to Weston, east of La. Hwy. 811 from Weston to La. Hwy. 542, east and north of La. Hwy. 542 from La. Hwy. 811 to Quitman, east of La. Hwy. 155 from Quitman to Clay, south of La. Hwy. 148 from Clay to Vernon and west of La. Hwy. 146 from Vernon to Chatham, which is **CLOSED**.

Area 8

7 DAYS — DEC. 1-7 — NATCHITOCHES PARISH: West of La. Hwy. 1 from Natchitoches to Bayou Lumbra, south of Bayou Lumbra from La. Hwy. 1 to Bayou Pierre, south of Bayou Pierre from Bayou Lumbra to La. Hwy. 174, south of La. Hwy. 174 from Bayou Pierre to Ajax, east of La. Hwy. 487 from Ajax to Marthaville; east of La. Hwy. 120 from Marthaville to Robeline, east of the Robeline-Vowels Mill road from Robeline to Vowels Mill, north of La. Hwy. 478 from Vowels Mill to La. Hwy. 117, west of La. Hwy. 117 from junction of La. Hwy. 478 to Hagewood, north of La. Hwy. 6 from Hagewood to Natchitoches.

Area 9

27 DAYS — DEC. 6-JAN. 1 — NATCHITOCHES PARISH: South of U. S. Hwy. 6 from Natchitoches to Hagewood, east of La. Hwy. 117 from Hagewood to Kisatchie, north of Kisatchie, Mink, Gorum road from Kisatchie to Gorum, west of La. Hwy. 119 from Gorum to Derry, west of La. Hwy. 1 from Derry to Natchitoches.

Area 10

41 DAYS — DEC. 1-JAN. 10 — WINN AND GRANT PARISHES: South of U. S. Hwy. 84 from Tullos to Winnfield to Saline Bayou, east of Saline Bayou from U. S. Hwy. 84 to Red River, east of Red River from Saline Bayou to Colfax, north of La. Hwy. 8 from Colfax to junction of U. S. Hwy. 165 at Pollock and west of U. S. Hwy. 165 from Pollock to Tullos.

Area 11

7 DAYS — DEC. 1-7 — THE PORTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING PARISHES: DE SOTO, SABINE, VERNON and BEAUREGARD, south of U. S. Hwy. 84 from Mansfield to Logansport to the Texas State line, west of U. S. Hwy. 171 from Mansfield to Many to Leesville to DeRidder, north of U. S. Hwy. 190 from DeRidder to junction of La. Hwy. 464, east of La. Hwy. 464 from U. S. Hwy. 190 to Anacoco Bayou, north of Anacoco Bayou from La. Hwy. 464 to Sabine River.

Area 12

STILL HUNTING ONLY

5 DAYS—DEC. 1-5—GRANT AND RAPIDES PARISHES: That portion of Grant and Rapides Parishes from Alexandria to Colfax lying be-

tween Red River on the west and U. S. Hwy. 71 on the east and La. Hwy. 8 on the north.

Area 13

STILL HUNTING ONLY

3 DAYS—DEC. 1-3—VERNON PARISH: That part bounded on the west by La. Hwy. 8 from Simpson to the junction of La. Hwy. 1214 and on the south by Louisiana Highways 1214 and 28 from the junction of La. Hwy. 8 to La. Camp, and on the east by La. Hwy. 489 from La. Camp to the junction of La. Hwy. 465, and on the north by La. Hwy. 465 from the junction of La. Hwy. 489 to Simpson.

Area 14

7 DAYS—DEC. 4-10—RAPIDES PARISH: South and east of La. Hwy. 28 from Alexandria to Hineston, east of La. Hwy. 112 from Hineston to Union Hill, north of La. Hwy. 113 from Union Hill to Glenmora, east of U. S. Hwy. 165 from Glenmora to Brushy Branch, north of Brushy Branch from U. S. Hwy. 165 to Cocodrie Bayou, north of Cocodrie Bayou from Brushy Branch to U. S. Hwy. 167, west of U. S. Hwy. 167 from Cocodrie Bayou to Alexandria.

Area 15

32 DAYS — DEC. 1-JAN. 1 — PORTIONS OF BEAUREGARD AND CALCASIEU PARISHES: South of Anacoco Bayou from Sabine River to La. Hwy. 464, west of La. Hwy. 464 to junction of U. S. Hwy. 190, south of U. S. Hwy. 190 from junction of La. Hwy. 464 to DeRidder, west of La. Hwy. 27 from DeRidder to Sulphur, north of U. S. Hwy. 90 from Sulphur to Texas State line.

Area 16

14 DAYS — DEC. 1-14 — PARISHES OF BEAUREGARD, ALLEN, EVANGELINE, ST. LANDRY, RAPIDES AND VERNON: East of Louisiana Highway 27 from DeRidder to DeQuincy, north of La. Hwy. 12 from DeQuincy to Ragley, north of U. S. Hwy. 190 from Ragley to Opelousas, west of U. S. Hwy. 167 from Opelousas to La. Hwy. 10, west of La. Hwy. 10 from U. S. Hwy. 167 to Beggs, west of La. Hwy. 182 from Beggs to La. Hwy. 29, west of La. Hwy. 29 from La. Hwy. 182 to Bunkie, south of U. S. Hwy. 71 from Bunkie to Meeker, east of U. S. Hwy. 167 from Meeker to Cocodrie Bayou, south of Cocodrie Bayou from U. S. Hwy. 167 to Brushy Branch, south of Brushy Branch from Cocodrie Bayou to U. S. Hwy. 165, west of U. S. Hwy. 165 from Brushy Branch to Glenmora, south of La. Hwy. 113 from Glenmora to Pitkin, south of La. Hwy. 10 from Pitkin to Cravens, east of La. Hwy. 399 from Cravens to La. Hwy. 112, south of La. Hwy. 112 from La. Hwy. 399 to DeRidder.

Area 17

41 DAYS — DEC. 1-JAN. 10 — THAT AREA LYING SOUTH OF OLD RIVER AND EAST OF THE ATCHAFALAYA RIVER from the Mississippi River to Louisiana Highway 360 and east of Louisiana Highway 360 from the Atchafalaya River to La. Hwy. 10, south and east of La. Hwy. 10 from La. Hwy. 360 to U. S. Hwy. 167, then east of U. S. Hwy. 167 from Opelousas to Lafayette, then east of U. S. Hwy. 90 from Lafayette to New Iberia and Morgan City, then west and north of La. Hwy. 70 from Morgan City to Pain-

courtville, then west of La. Hwy. 1 from Paincourtville to Donaldsonville, then west of the Mississippi River from Donaldsonville to the mouth of Old River in Pointe Coupee Parish, including portions or all of the following parishes: POINTE COUPEE, ST. LANDRY, LAFAYETTE, ST. MARTIN, IBERIA, ST. MARY, ASSUMPTION, IBERVILLE, WEST BATON ROUGE, AND WEST FELICIANA.

Area 18

7 DAYS—DEC. 1-7—ST. TAMMANY AND WASHINGTON PARISHES: That portion lying north of La. Hwy. 10 from the Mississippi line to Bogalusa, west of La. Hwy. 21 from Bogalusa to Bush, north of La. Hwy. 40 from Bush to Folsom and east of La. Hwy. 25 from Folsom to the Mississippi line.

Area 19

14 DAYS—DEC. 1-14—ST. TAMMANY AND WASHINGTON PARISHES: That portion lying south of La. Hwy. 10 from Bogalusa to Pearl River, and east of La. Hwy. 21 from Bogalusa to Bush, and south of La. Hwy. 40 from Bush to Folsom, and east of La. Hwy. 25 from Folsom to Covington and north of La. Hwys. 36 and 41 and north of U. S. Hwy. 11 from Covington to Hickory to the town Pearl River to the Mississippi line.

Area 20

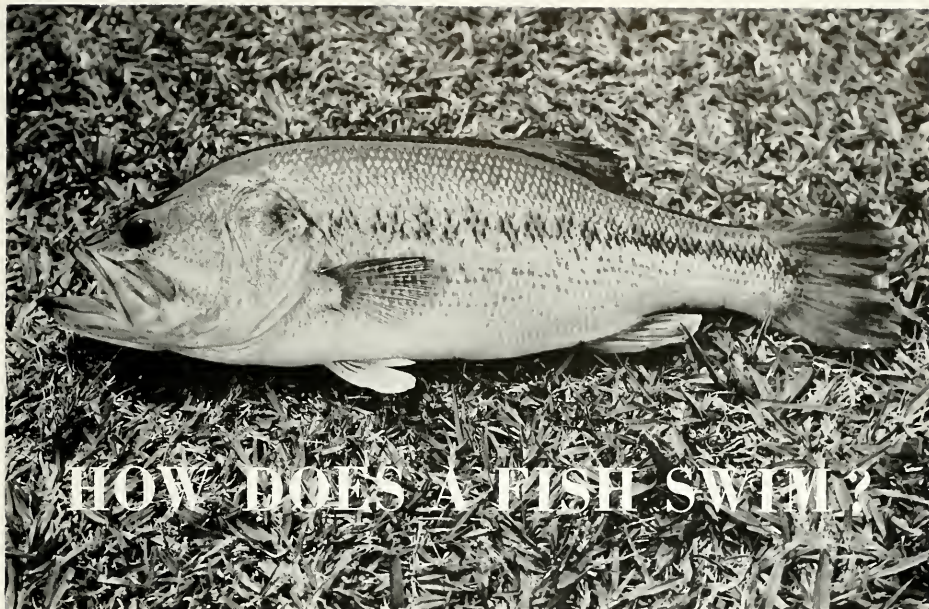
60 DAYS — NOV. 12-JAN. 10 — South of Louisiana Highway 14 and U. S. Hwy. 90 from Cameron-Vermilion parish line to New Iberia to Morgan City, then east and south of La. Hwy. 70 from Morgan City to Paincourtville, then east of La. Hwy. 1 from Paincourtville to Donaldsonville, east of a line from Donaldsonville to Burnside and the Burnside-Sorento Road, north of U. S. Hwy. 61 from Sorento to Bayou Manchac, then south of Bayou Manchac from U. S. Hwy. 61 to the Amite River, east of the Amite River from Bayou Manchac to U. S. Hwy. 190, then south of U. S. Hwy. 190 from the Amite River to Covington, then south of La. Hwys. 36 and 41 from Covington to Hickory to the town Pearl River, and south of U. S. Hwy. 11 from Pearl River to the Mississippi line including portions or all of the following parishes: VERMILION, IBERIA, ST. MARY, ST. MARTIN, ASSUMPTION, ST. JAMES, ASCENSION, LIVINGSTON, TANGIPAHOA, ST. TAMMANY, ORLEANS, ST. BERNARD, PLAQUEMINES, JEFFERSON, ST. CHARLES, ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, LAFOURCHE AND TERREBONNE.

Recommendations from the game technicians given herewith for deer hunts on Game Management Areas will be limited to **Still Hunting Only**. These will be managed hunts as conducted in the past by game personnel of the Fish and Game division. Biological data will be taken at the check stations under the supervision of game technicians.

A five-day antlerless deer only season was fixed for the Chicago Mills Game Management area. Studies of browse conditions fully reflect the need for having this antlerless deer season for the benefit of the deer herd on this area.

It is felt that the research data which may be

(Continued on Page 17)



By David Gunston

HOW DOES a fish swim? Just by swimming—some may be tempted to retort, but it is not so simple as that. There are three ways of swimming, not all readily obvious to the eye. Indeed, in its own strange, dense, heavy medium the fish is a continual miracle of locomotion.

The three distinct swimming methods are first and foremost by muscular movements of the entire body; by fin and tail movements; and by jet-propulsion of streams of water from the gills. Most fish use all three methods, sometimes together, sometimes singly.

It is generally assumed that a fish swims by moving its fins, but in actual fact a fish's principal motive force lies in its elaborately muscular body walls. The fins play a very secondary role in forward motion in almost all kinds of fish. Every fish has a great body mass of marvellously interconnected W-shaped muscle segments reaching from gills to tail. These segments are the main portion of the fish we eat, and without their very specialized design no fish could glide through the water as it does.

This muscular construction enables the fish to move forward in sinuous fashion by driving the resistant water backwards from the body surface. The easy, co-ordinated body strokes produce waves of pushed back water. As these pass along the body alternately on each side, successive parts of the creature's body are pressed against the water and so sufficient forward forces are produced to drive the fish along, even against currents. This successive contraction of the muscular segments with its alternate pushing against the water first on one side and then on the other may be compared to the way a skater pushes against the ice with alternate legs. The faster the fish moves, the more violent this muscular action has to be, as is immediately obvious to anyone watching any fish endeavouring to make a swift getaway. And the narrower and slimmer the fish, the great-

er the size of the muscular contractions, which are largest in the eels and lampreys. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that this side-to-side method of progression is the exact reverse of the swimming technique of aquatic animals, like porpoises, seals and whales. With a totally different body structure, and the need for continual replenishments of air, they have found it easiest to swim by a vertical up-and-down style.

It is this completely concentrated muscular construction that gives the fish its mastery of the water. No land creature has its main motive force compacted entirely into the body wall: instead, the forces are dissipated into limbs—arms, legs, wings, each with their own operative set of muscles. The fish is really a single complex unit whose every movement is controlled by the successive interplay of its linked muscles stretching from head to tail.

Nevertheless, it is easy to exaggerate the fish's performance in its chosen habitat. To ourselves, living continuously under the law of gravity, water seems so dense and heavily resistant to our physical movements that we tend to assume that fish really achieve something superhuman when they reach speeds of 20 or 30 miles per hour in it.

What we may forget is that, compared with our own motive efforts, the fish can achieve much greater economy of energy. The water in which he lives has a specific gravity almost equal to that of his own body. This of course means that most of his weight is held up by the water, and hardly any effort on his part is needed to support himself. By way of example, a twenty-pound fish in salt water weighs only about one pound, so when he swims along or rises, he has only to lift one-twentieth of his actual weight. In this way he can conserve almost all his energy for swimming forward. It is as if a man of average weight found himself

(Continued on Page 24)



Winners of three classifications in the Lake Pontchartrain fishing rodeo are shown above, left to right, Gerald Leonard displays his top sheephead which weighed in at 10 pounds and six ounces; in the center is John Memic standing alongside his prize winning garfish that weighed 79 pounds; and John E. Kentzel with his first place 30 pound jackfish.

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN FISHING RODEO

THE FISHING rodeo held annually on Lake Pontchartrain and sponsored by the New Orleans Power Squadron has been termed a "complete success". The three-day event saw some fairly large fish entered in the eligible categories. Herb Maitrejean, committee chairman for the 1958 event, reported that over 2,000 contestants were registered for the contest making it the largest held so far.

Both trophies and merchandise prizes were awarded the winners. No tarpon were landed in the contest. Bob Brownlee won the title of "best fisherman" and "best fisherette" went to Mrs. Florence Patrick.

The winners of the various events are as follows:

Catfish—

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1st. Place—Bob Brownlee | 14 lbs. |
| 2nd. Place—Bob Brownlee | 8 lbs. 10½ oz. |
| 3rd. Place—Ralph Schaefer | 6 lbs. 7¼ oz. |
| 4th. Place—Ralph Schaefer | 4 lbs. 7½ oz. |

Croaker—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1st. Place—Junior DeFraites | 1 lb. 15 oz. |
| 2nd. Place—R. A. Vicknair | 1 lb. 14 oz. |
| 3rd. Place—P. J. Burns | 1 lb. 10½ oz. |
| 4th. Place—P. J. Burns | 1 lb. 9 oz. |

Drum

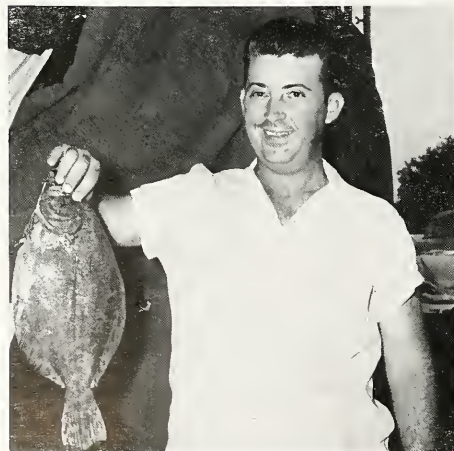
- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1st. Place—Guy F. Lemieux | 39 lbs. 4 oz. |
| 2nd. Place—Andy Sizler | 39 lbs. |
| 3rd. Place—W. L. Robichaux | 38 lbs. |
| 4th. Place—Dr. M. A. Theriot | 33 lbs. 12 oz. |

Flounder—

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1st. Place—W. J. Miller | 3 lbs. 4 oz. |
| 2nd. Place—S. J. Halverson | 2 lbs. 8 oz. |
| 3rd. Place—Bob Brownlee | 2 lbs. 3½ oz. |
| 4th. Place—Charles Hickman | 2 lbs. 2 oz. |

Garfish—

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1st. Place—John Memic | 79 lbs. |
|-----------------------|---------|



W. J. Miller proudly displays his three pound, four ounce flounder which took first place in this division.



Mrs. Florence Patrick, who took the honors in the white trout division, was also designated "best fisherette"



Herb Maitrejean, chairman of this year's rodeo, is shown congratulating Bob Brownlee who is receiving a trophy from N. O. Power Squadron Queen, Mrs. Rasmussen. This is one of many trophies and prizes awarded Brownlee—hands-down winner of the "best fisherman" title.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 2nd. Place—Anthony Rizzuto | 68 lbs. 8 oz. |
| 3rd. Place—Philip Knight | 64 lbs. |
| 4th. Place—S. G. Morris | 61 lbs. 8 oz. |

Jackfish—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1st. Place—John E. Kentzel | 29 lbs. 8 oz. |
| 2nd. Place—Douglas Reuther | 27 lbs. 14 oz. |
| 3rd. Place—Mrs. Edith Walsh | 26 lbs. 15 oz. |
| 4th. Place—Pat Booker | 26 lbs. 2 oz. |

Redfish—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1st. Place—Tucker Mendoza | 16 lbs. |
| 2nd. Place—Bob Brownlee | 15 lbs. |
| 3rd. Place—Dennis Lacoste | 12 lbs. 12 oz. |
| 4th. Place—Schuyler Thibedeaux | 11 lbs. |

Sheepshead—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1st. Place—Gerald Leonard | 10 lbs. 6 oz. |
| 2nd. Place—August P. Landry | 9 lbs. 1¼ oz. |
| 3rd. Place—Gus Miranne | 7 lbs. 15 oz. |
| 4th. Place—August P. Landry | 7 lbs. |

Speckled Trout—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1st. Place—Bill Carson | 6 lbs. 8¾ oz. |
| 2nd. Place—L. C. Stephenson | 5 lbs. 11½ oz. |
| 3rd. Place—Joseph J. Dugan | 5 lbs. 9½ oz. |
| 4th. Place—P. J. Purcello | 5 lbs. 9 oz. |

White Trout—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1st. Place—Mrs. Florence Patrick | 1 lb. 3 oz. |
| 2nd. Place—Stanley Gordy | 1 lb. ¾ oz. |
| 3rd. Place—Kenny Rodriguez | 15½ oz. |
| 4th. Place—Al Lahusen | 14¼ oz. |

FIRST EQUALIZER

(Continued from Page 5)

go on *ad infinitum* and all had a common origin at the beginning of man's long journey.

Today there is a popular fallacy about imported knives being the best. American know how is producing knives that are second to none. Because of the methods used, American blades are uniform throughout and possibly any first rate blade you purchase from your merchant today is equal or better than the ancient craftsmen could ever dream of turning out. The American housewife, who goes to her cutlery drawer on an average of 40 to 50 times a day probably uses a better set of blades than Richard The Lion-Hearted or Saladin ever dreamed of possessing.

And last but not least to get back to those thumbs. Scien-

tists say that man might not be here now, had he not been possessed of those prehensile digits. If you don't believe me, tape your thumbs down and try to open a pocket knife or doing most anything—like picking up quicksilver for an instance.

We wish to thank Lewis D. Bement and the Associated Cutlery Industries of America of Deerfield, Mass. for much of the information contained in this article.

DEER SEASON

(Continued from Page 14)

obtained will contribute to the long range big game management program in Louisiana.

Recommendations for deer hunts on Game Management areas:

1. Caldwell Game Management Areas — Seven days: December 1 to 7, open and concurrent with adjacent area in every respect.

2. Chicago Mills Game Management Area—Five days: December 28-Jan. 1, antlerless deer only, last five days of season.

3. Evangeline Game Management Area — Archery hunt only. November 15-28, Fourteen (14) days, bucks only. This season begins prior to the regular hunting season. For gun hunt: Three (3) days, December 1-3, bucks only.

4. Jackson-Bienville Game Management Area —Five days: December 12-16, bucks only.

5. Red Dirt Game Management Area—Five days: December 1-5, bucks only.

6. Sabine Game Management Area No. 1—Seven days: December 1-7, bucks only, open and concurrent with adjacent area in every respect.

7. Union Game Management Area—Three days: Jan. 3-5, bucks only.

Acting on recommendations of the game technicians of the Fish and Game division of the Wild Life and Fisheries commission, managed hunts for small game are to be conducted on nine (9) game management areas under the supervision of the personnel of the Fish and Game division as previously approved in Pittman-Robertson (Federal Aid) project documents for the 1958-59 hunting season. It is planned that check stations will be operated by personnel of the Fish and Game division to secure biological data in the various areas.

The Wild Life and Fisheries commission approved small game managed hunts on the following game management areas:

Caldwell Game Management Area — Squirrel: October 4 through October 10.

Chicago Mills Game Management Area—Squirrel: October 4 through October 10.

Evangeline Game Management Area—Squirrel: October 4 through October 6; Quail: Three 3-day hunts, December 13-15; Jan. 10-12 and February 7-9.

Jackson-Bienville Game Management Area—Squirrel: October 1 through October 14.

Red Dirt Game Management Area—Quail: Two 5-day hunts, December 13-17; February 11-15.

Sabine Game Management Area No. 2—Squirrel: October 4 through October 8.

Thistlewaite Game Management Area—Squirrel: October 4 through October 17.

Union Game Management Area—Squirrel: October 4 through October 10.

Grant-Rapides Game Management Area — Squirrel: Oct. 1-10, half day morning hunts only.



Although rainy weather prevailed during the Baton Rouge Sportsmen's club annual fishing rodeo, the spirit of the contestants remained at a high pitch. At left, sportsmen crowd one of the landing areas to get their craft into the choppy waters. Eddie Bonnezace and Ollie Dickerson are shown with some of the lunkers caught; and at right these young ladies try for the big sac-a-lait and bream from one of the many rafts on the lake.

BATON ROUGE SPORTSMEN'S LEAGUE RODEO ATTRACTS RECORD CROWD

ALTHOUGH dampened by recurrent rains and hurricane winds, the annual Baton Rouge sportsmen's league fishing rodeo attracted more than 600 contestants to Old River on Sept. 5-6 and 7, and thousands of pounds of bass, bluegill bream, chinquapins, catfish, gaspergou, sac-a-lait and buffalo were cleaned and sent to both catholic and protestant orphanages in Baton Rouge.

Let by P. J. Amond of Baton Rouge with the prize-winning six pound, one ounce bass, rodeo officials of the league arranged for several hundred prizes in eight fish species. Amond tied the bass record for the rodeo held by Ed Scates who caught a similar size one last year. Jack Burk, 17-year old Catholic High school student, took first place in the coveted sac-a-lait division with one weighing one pound and eleven ounces.

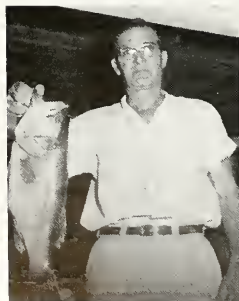
In the bream division, there were 25 places to win. Maxwell Daniels took first place honors with one weighing 12¼ ounces; A. E. Lawrence, second place with a 12 ounce bream; and James Carter, third, 11¾ ounces.

Complete but unofficial results of the rodeo are as follows:

BASS DIVISION

1. 6 lb. 1 oz.—J. P. Amond, Red Worm.
2. 6 lb.—Nolan Easley, Red Worm.

3. 5 lb. 5½ oz.—Bill Adcock, Spoon Plug.
4. 4 lb. 14¾ oz.—J. M. Coon, Jr., River Runt.
5. 4 lb. 13½ oz.—C. H. Jefferson, Tad Polly Spook.
6. 4 lb. 13½ oz.—Patrick J. O'Malley, River Runt.
7. 4 lb. 9 oz.—Joseph Ortis, Jr., Hell Diver.
8. 4 lb. 8¾ oz.—Elliot Roy, Black Worm.
9. 4 lb. 8 oz.—Ed Scates, River Runt.
10. 4 lb. 6¼ oz.—Hunter Roussel, River Runt.
11. 4 lb. 6 oz.—Perry Johnson, River Runt.
12. 4 lb. 5 oz.—J. L. Haase, Hell Diver.
13. 4 lb. 5 oz.—C. A. Drangut, Water Scout.
14. 4 lb. 4 oz.—A. B. Cannon, Kingfisher.
15. 4 lb. 3¾ oz.—Col. Bill Hornsey, Suzie-Q.
16. 4 lb. ½ oz.—Charles Kinsley, River Runt.
17. 3 lb. 15 oz.—Boyd McMullan, Hell Diver.
18. 3 lb. 15 oz.—Bill Wright, River Runt.
19. 3 lb. 11½ oz.—J. C. Rhed, River Runt.
20. 3 lb. 10 oz.—John Hogerson, Darter.
21. 3 lb. 10 oz.—Jack Colvin, River Runt.
22. 3 lb. 8½ oz.—Ike Smith, Poly Wog.
23. 3 lb. 8 oz.—M. J. Sharp, Jr., Spoon Plug.
24. 3 lb. 8 oz.—Jim Bracken, River Runt.
25. 3 lb. 7½ oz.—Amos E. Palmer, Red Worm.



At left is D. J. Amond of Baton Rouge who took top honors during the annual Baton Rouge Sportsmen's League fishing rodeo held on Old River, Sept. 5, 6, and 7. Mr. Amond is holding the six pound, one ounce lunker that he hauled out of the big lake. Family fishing was the order of the day during the rodeo, and from the looks of this string of bluegill and chinquapin this family, in center, enjoyed the outing and rodeo. At right is Catholic High school student Jack Burk of Baton Rouge with his prize-winning sac-a-lait. The saddleback weighed in at one pound, 12 ounces and Jack gets a nice fishing boat for the effort.



Col. William Horney of Baton Rouge came in with the first bass of the day when he landed this four pounder on the popular Suzie Q.

BREAM DIVISION

1. 12 1/4 oz.—Maxwell Daniels, Worm.
2. 12 oz.—A. E. Lawrence, Worm.
3. 11 3/4 oz.—James Carter, Worm.
4. 10 3/4 oz.—Robert Groth, Worm.
5. 10 1/2 oz.—G. E. Brown, Worm.
6. 10 1/2 oz.—Leonard Gillingham, Shiner.
7. 10 1/4 oz.—Julian Duplessis, Worm.
8. 10 1/4 oz.—O. R. Schreve, Worm.
9. 10 1/4 oz.—J. D. Brister, Worm.
10. 10 oz.—Joe Salpietara, Worm.
11. 10 oz.—D. A. Carpenter, Worm.
12. 10 oz.—G. D. Hollingsworth, Worm.
13. 10 oz.—J. H. Jackson, Worm.
14. 10 oz.—D. M. Fairchild, Worm.
15. 9 3/4 oz.—John W. Deale, Worm.
16. 9 3/4 oz.—Thomas C. Glaze, Cricket.
17. 9 3/4 oz.—T. S. Hicks, Cricket.
18. 9 1/2 oz.—Bill Williams, Cricket.
19. 9 1/2 oz.—J. V. Tokos, Worm.
20. 9 1/2 oz.—Ronald Palmer, Worm.
21. 9 1/2 oz.—E. L. Fletcher, Worm.
22. 9 1/2 oz.—R. W. Parker, Worm.
23. 9 1/2 oz.—Mrs. J. D. Sharp, Worm.
24. 9 1/2 oz.—Sam Rispone, Worm.
25. 9 1/4 oz.—Mrs. L. C. Kendrick, Worm.

SAC-A-LAIT DIVISION

1. 1 lb. 11 1/4 oz.—Jack Burke, Jr., Shiner.
2. 1 lb. 10 1/2 oz.—Joseph Ortis, Jr., Shiner.
3. 1 lb. 8 oz.—Charles Ransom, Jr., Shiner.
4. 1 lb. 7 3/4 oz.—C. J. Russell, Shiner.
5. 1 lb. 6 3/4 oz.—Harris Williams, Shiner.
6. 1 lb. 6 1/2 oz.—Joe Dentre, Minnow.
7. 1 lb. 4 3/4 oz.—P. C. Baker, Shiner.
8. 1 lb. 4 1/2 oz.—Tommy Lang, Hell Diver.
9. 1 lb. 4 1/4 oz.—H. T. Stanley, Shiner.
10. 1 lb. 3 1/4 oz.—Rex Standlick, Shiner.
11. 1 lb. 3 oz.—Mrs. C. J. Russell, Shiner.

12. 1 lb. 2 1/2 oz.—Russ Hudson, Shiner.
13. 1 lb. 2 oz.—Thomas Harmon, Jr., Shiner.
14. 1 lb. 1 oz.—F. L. Fletcher, Shiner.
15. 1 lb. 1 oz.—C. L. Long, Shiner.
1. 2 lb. 1 3/4 oz.—Bill Stanford, Shrimp.
2. 1 lb. 12 oz.—Louis Roberts, River Runt.
3. 1 lb. 8 oz.—Abe M. Rhodes, River Runt.
4. 1 lb. 7 1/4 oz.—M. T. Sharp, Jr., Spoon Plug.
5. 1 lb. 5 3/4 oz.—Ed Deprato, Swimming Minnow.
6. 1 lb. 5 oz.—Henry L. Hull, Wopper Stopper.
7. 1 lb. 4 3/4 oz.—Hurley Campbell, River Runt.

CATFISH DIVISION

1. 4 lb. 13 oz.—Percy Bourgeois, Trot Line.
2. 3 lb.—Mrs. Bill Higgins, Minnow.
3. 2 lb. 15 1/4 oz.—B. M. Fairchild, Shrimp.

GAR DIVISION

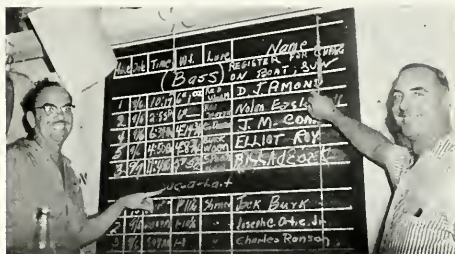
1. 19 lb. 6 1/2 oz.—Mrs. Kirby Usire, Trot Line.
2. 7 lb. 10 3/4 oz.—T. C. Easterly, Worm.
3. 7 lb. 10 oz.—W. C. Truel, Jug.

GASPERGOO DIVISION

1. 10 lb. 11 oz.—A. B. Cannon, Kingfisher.
2. 4 lb. 10 1/2 oz.—R. J. Williams, Worm.
3. 4 lb. 2 1/4 oz.—Vernon Gustin, River Runt.

ROUGH FISH

1. 9 lb. 3 3/4 oz.—Bill Wright, River Runt.
2. 5 lb. 1 1/2 oz.—W. E. Jackson, Worm.
3. 4 lb. 11 oz.—John E. Hood, Hell Diver.



Herbert Ducote, at left, chairman of the rodeo committee and Eddie Bonnacaze look over the scoreboard on the final day of the Old River event.



Donald Gomez, left, and Edward O. Neal, both of Baton Rouge, didn't share in the prize winning, but they had loads of fun with these bass and others they caught during the rodeo.



Officers of the Lake Bistineau Sportsmen's Association (left to right), Mrs. Leonard Rice, secretary-treasurer; John Deer, vice president; and W. B. (Bill) Graham, president.

Lake Bistineau Fishing Contest



E. Lamar Clement, director, Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries commission, announces the arrival of the new channel marker signs for Lake Bistineau at the barbecue held at the State Park climaxing the fishing contest.

A FISHING contest of four months duration, held on Lake Bistineau was climaxed Friday, September 5, with a barbecue and the awarding of prizes at the State Park area on the lake. Harry Van Dyke, outdoor writer and television sportscaster from Shreveport, emceed the affair.

The contest, which got underway May 1 and ran through Labor Day, was limited to Lake Bistineau. The thrills of the contest did not surpass those enjoyed at the finals when it was discovered that only two ounces of weight separated the third place black bass from the first place winner of 5 lbs. 13 oz.

The merchandise prizes, which ranged from fishing tackle to boats and motors and from sport clothing to free auto parking space for a period of one year, were donated by merchants in and in the vicinity of Shreveport. The Lake Bistineau Sportsmen's Association made the awards for the largest fish taken in bass, white perch, bream, and gar divisions.

The winner, who was probably the proudest of all, was 14-year-old Richard Chandler of Ringgold, who won first place in the bass division. His 5 lb. 13 oz. bass won for him a very nice fishing boat and a 10 h.p. outboard motor. It was evident at the finals that the contestants edged out by Richard were also proud of him. It is not often that a boy out fishes all the men in a contest lasting as long as this one did.

Another youngster, Toby Armstrong, who was only 10 years of age occupied the limelight in the bream division when his bream won for him third place in that division.

Throughout the various categories ladies figured promi-



Mrs. Marshall Madden, Haughton, La., who took top honors in the gar division with her 22 pound, 15 ounce garfish.



Toby Armstrong, the youngest contestant to place, proudly shows off his prize that was given for third place in the bream division.



Bill Rutledge, Shreveport, displays his second place award for his five pound, 12 ounce bass taken during the contest.



Jake W. Cameron, Mayor of Bossier City, La. welcomes the contestants and their guests to the finals of the summer-long Lake Bistineau fishing contest.



Richard D. Chandler of Ringgold, whose five pound, 13 ounce bass took top prize in the bass division of the contest. Only 14 years of age, Richard already has the makings of an expert bass fisherman.

nently among the winners. Taking first place in the gar and white perch divisions and sharing honors in others, the ladies did quite well for themselves.

The winners are as follows:

BASS DIVISION

- 1st Place—Richard D. Chandler—5 lb. 13 oz.
- 2nd Place—Bill Rutledge—5 lb. 12 oz.
- 3rd Place—Helen Chandler Scott—5 lb. 11 Oz.

WHITE PERCH DIVISION

- 1st Place—Mrs. W. J. Melton—2 lb. 6 oz.
- 2nd Place—L. A. Leverett—2 lb. 4 oz.
- 3rd Place—C. C. Lary—1 lb. 15 oz.

BREAM DIVISION

- 1st Place—Earl Prothro—1 lb. 4 oz.
- 2nd Place—Mrs. H. J. Tooke—1 lb. 1 oz.
- 3rd Place—Toby Armstrong—1 lb.

GAR DIVISION

- 1st Place—Mrs. Marshall Madden—22 lbs. 15 oz.
- 2nd Place—Mrs. Ruth Hammann—16 lbs.
- 3rd Place—James Tolar—16 lbs.

COULEE REFUGE WORK UNDERWAY

DEVELOPMENT work is now underway on the 3,666 acre Coulee Wildlife Refuge, in Morehouse parish according to F. Lamar Clement, Director of the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries commission. The refuge, near Oak Ridge, normally serves as a resting area for 20,000 to 30,000 mallards during the duck season, Clement said.

According to Richard K. Yancey, Chief of the Refuge division, right-of-ways are being cleared around the 15-mile boundary by bulldozer. Marking of this boundary includes refuge signs every 300 feet and a painted white line. Recently 520 acres were added to the refuge lease held by the commission in order to consolidate the area.

Apply For Private Hunting Club Permits Before Oct. 1

APPLICATIONS are now being accepted by the Fish and Game division of the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries commission from persons wishing to establish, maintain, and operate private hunting preserves, according to F. Lamar Clement, director.

Under House Bill No. 730: Act No. 455 of the last legislature, any person, firm, or corporation may apply for such permits to operate such establishments as either a private or commercial venture but must comply with regulations established in the Act, Clement said.

"Applications will be accepted no later than October 1 of this year, however, thereafter no application will be accepted that has not reached the commission before August 1 of each year. Applications may be obtained from Ted Ford, Office Chief of the Fish and Game division, or District Game supervisors; when submitted, the application must be accompanied by a bank cashier's check, money order or personal check in the amount of \$200 which is the fee provided by law.

The minimum size of any shooting preserve area is 100 acres while the maximum size is 2,000 acres. All lands must be marked and posted as provided in this Act.

"Applicants must show proof of a minimum of 1,000 pen-raised quail on hand or a firm bid for that number of pen-raised quail or 350 mallard or black ducks or a firm bid for same. Before permits will be issued, applicants must furnish proof that the ducks are at least two generations removed from the wild, according to Federal law.

"All game birds, shall be banded before being released. Bands will be made of aluminum containing the full information required by law and all game birds taken from any licensed hunting preserve shall be tagged in a manner as specified and approved by the commission.

"All records pertaining to the operation of the preserves shall be kept and made available to the commission. The season for operation of a licensed preserve shall be from October 1 through March 31 of each year and there will be no bag limit on released birds properly banded.

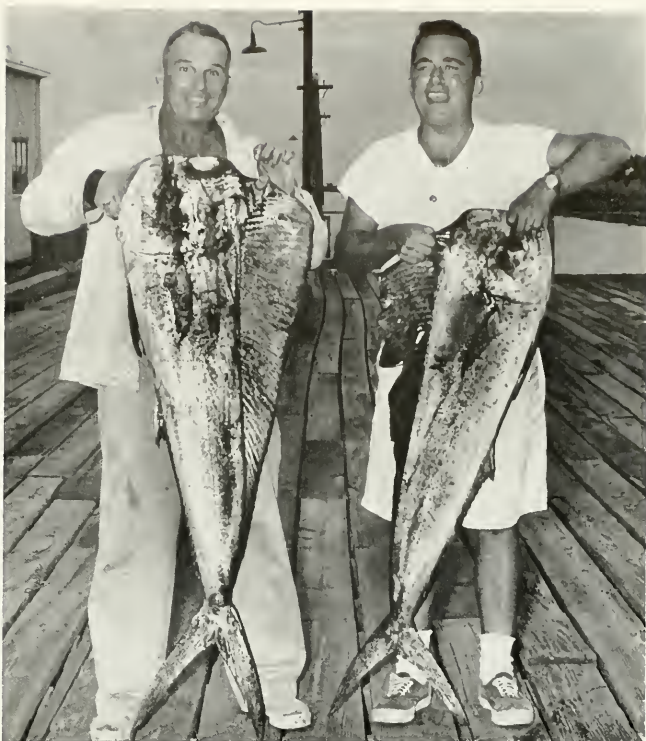
"Valid resident or non-resident reciprocal hunting licenses will be required as provided by law for hunting game birds on these preserves, or special four-day licenses will be available to non-residents wishing to hunt on the preserves, however, the licenses will apply only to individual preserves, and to specific individuals, and are non-transferable," Director Clement said.

CATCH SHRIMP VIOLATORS

THE OPERATORS of three shrimp trawl boats have been arrested by agents of the Wild Life and Fisheries commission and charged with operating trawls in restricted waters, F. Lamar Clement, Director, said. The operators, of the vessels, Herman Alcon and Joseph Pilipella, of Violet, and Joseph Wyner of 118 Olympia street, New Orleans, were apprehended while operating 50 foot trawls in Nine Mile bayou.

The operators, according to Captain Julius Book, Assistant Chief of the law enforcement division, were working with trawls over sixteen feet in violation of a ruling by the commission which makes Nine Mile bayou and its tributary, Dago bayou, off limits for commercial fishermen. "These two bayous are nursery grounds for small shrimp at this time of the year. These small shrimp are of little use to commercial fishermen. The two bayous are only open to exploitation by sports fishermen, operating with trawls no larger than sixteen feet, seeking the shrimp for use as bait," Book said.

SOUTHWEST PASS RODEO



Ardent sportsman and consistent rodeo winner, Maj. Gen. Raymond F. Hufft displays his dolphin which nosed out the catch of his fishing companion, Chalen Drez, shown on the right.

DEEPLY ingrained in the memories of some 300 sport fishermen is the 1958 deep-sea fishing rodeo recently held in the Gulf of Mexico off Southwest Pass.

Although muddy waters plagued those who tried to fish close-in the first day of the contest, and rough seas seemed to be the order of the day on the closing day of the event, there were those who ventured out a few miles farther in the Gulf and enjoyed some fine fishing.

Some of the game fish species that are usually found several miles off shore were taken during the rodeo and these included the larger dolphin and tuna. More than one party reported large schools of tuna some 32 miles off shore and a group of fishermen on one boat found a small school of fairly large whales. This latter encounter will not be forgotten as one propeller on the twin-engine craft was disabled by one of the whales.

The Burrwood-Southwest Pass Rodeo is one contest held annually near the mouth of the Mississippi River that is without frills. The event includes no parties, shrimp or crab boils, no barbecues or other events—just fishing. From attendance records in the past, it appears that quite a few Louisiana fishermen are interested in the contest as such. Fishing from 54 boats, the 300 odd fishermen competing in the rodeo this year had varied experiences. As is the case in contests of this nature, there were those who caught fish and those who did not.

The rodeo officials made no efforts to collect merchandise prizes for the contestants. Instead, beautiful trophies

are awarded the first place winners of the various categories.

What is probably the most sought-after of the trophies, the Arthur Van Pelt memorial, which is awarded the outstanding fisherman, went this year to Calvin Pelas of Nairn, Louisiana. His catch included a 28 lb. 4 oz. jackfish which is fair for the course.

Mrs. E. M. Egle of Golden Meadow copped first place honors for tarpon with a 78 pounder. Coming in with a close second at 76 pounds was Bill Ditto of New Orleans, while third place went to A. P. Stone of New Orleans with a tarpon weighing 66 pounds.

All three tarpon were small when compared to those brought in in past events.

Other winners were as follows:

- Redfish—Irene Duhon, New Orleans, 6 lbs., 2 oz.
- Speckled Trout—T. Thompson, New Orleans, 1 lb., 4 oz.
- King Mackerel—B. C. Gore, New Orleans, 5 lbs., 6 oz.
- Tuna—R. D. Gonsulin, New Orleans, 63 lbs.
- Sheepshead—W. P. Curry, Jr., New Orleans, 2 lbs., 1 oz.
- Tripletail—S. E. Little, New Orleans, 18 lbs., 4 oz.
- Bonita—Ross Dorcutt, New Orleans, 15 lbs., 5 oz.
- Dolphin—Gen. Ray Hufft, New Orleans, 33 lbs., 4 oz.
- Spanish Mackerel—Harry Hyman, New Orleans, 2 lbs. 6 oz.
- Jewfish—Mrs. W. P. Curry, New Orleans, 3 lbs., 4 oz.
- Red Snapper—Lewis Gerr, Sr., Houston, Texas, 7 lbs., 8 oz.

PASS-A-LOUTRE

(Continued from Page 7)

naming each person in the application. Full remittance of fee at \$5.00 per hunter must accompany the application (Send personal check or money order—no cash). Reimbursement in full will be made within three days after the drawing if the hunter or group is not selected.

3. Submit only one application per week; if the name of any person is received in more than one application for the same week, it will be disqualified.

4. Applications for the hunts must be made in advance THROUGH THE MAILS and postmarked during the application dates according to the schedule in order to be considered for the drawing.

5. Specify the dates desired, and indicate whether or not the other hunt during the week of your request will be acceptable if your preferred dates are filled.

6. The quota for each hunt will be selected by public drawing in the Refuge Division office, between 10 A.M. and 12 noon, on the designated dates. Decisions of supervisory personnel are final.

7. Permits and specific instructions will be mailed to selected hunters within three days after the drawing.

REDFISH AND BLIND BAY AREA—Free Permit Hunting
In addition to the Pass-a-Loutre public shooting ground program, hunting will be permitted again this year in the 20,000 acre Redfish and Blind Bay area by permit only. Permission to hunt in this area must be obtained from the Refuge Division of the Louisiana Wild Life & Fisheries Commission and all hunters must provide their own transportation as well as other hunting essentials. Give the name and address of each hunter, and specify the desired dates. Permits will be issued for four-day periods and may include an unlimited number of such periods. This area's boundaries are:

Northern boundary, Pass-a-Loutre; western boundary, Jackson Bayou from Pass-a-Loutre to Blind Bay, then along the western shoreline of Blind Bay, across the Southeast Pass to and including the western shoreline of Redfish Bay. All areas south and east of the boundary line including Blind Bay, Northeast Pass, Southeast Pass, Redfish Bay, numerous shall bayous, ponds, lagoons, and the coastal mud flats constitute the portion open to the general public.

All parts of the Pass-a-Loutre public shooting grounds west of the above established boundary line are restricted entirely for the controlled hunting program.

Regulations for the use of this area have been held to a minimum in the interest of facilitating its use. They are as follows:

1. Hunting must stop at noon of each day. This measure is for the benefit of all hunters using the entire area and it allows afternoon and night feeding and resting by waterfowl in the entire Pass-a-Loutre area.

2. Daily bag and possession limits must be observed.

3. Hunting will be permitted in this area seven days a week during the entire waterfowl season.

4. Duck, goose and coot shooting only is permitted. Waterfowl retrievers may be used.

5. No rifles are permitted on the area.

6. Hunting must be confined to the designated open area so as not to conflict with the established controlled hunting program.

7. Permits for the use of this designated area will be issued by the Refuge Division of the Louisiana Wild Life & Fisheries Commission, 126 Civil Court Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, and no hunting will be permitted without the required permit which will be issued free on application.

8. Violation of these regulations will result in the immediate expulsion from the area and denial of the privilege of returning to the area in the future.

HOW DOES A FISH SWIM

(Continued from Page 15)

on land weighing only 7-8 pounds. How agile and mobile he too could be!

This also explains why we can catch a 20-pound salmon on a line with only a 5-pound breaking strain—providing we gaff him! A played fish allowed to tire himself on a run line actually does so almost entirely by moving forward, not by dragging the strain.

Fin and tail movements play a comparatively minor role in swimming. For a long time it was thought that both were of paramount importance to fish motion and balance, but much of this theory has been exploded by experiment. Fins and tail aid forward progression and play a small part in maintaining balance, but their chief use is in general maneuvering and steering, in the countless delicate movements—a flick here, a glide there—that keep a fish on the course he wants. They help him to dive or rise in the water, and the fins especially enable him to remain motionless in one spot whenever necessary. As the normal breathing out backwards of water from the gills tends to move the fish forward, the sinuous back-paddling of the fins counteracts this and keep the creature immobile.

But the importance of fins is much smaller than might be expected. Experiments in which the caudal fins of certain tank fish were trimmed off with scissors showed that they could swim as well and as fast as untrimmed fish of identical size and kind. Removal of the dorsal and anal fins affected balance a little at first, but this was soon got used to. Total removal of the fins did not prevent the fish from swimming normally, though it reduced maneuverability, for many fish find the pectoral and ventral fins useful for sudden braking in the water. For this reason, fish with small or stiff pectorals tend to swerve aside from obstacles rather than stop suddenly before reaching them. Black and striped bass, on the other hand, with their high flexible ventrals and pectorals can brake swiftly and even swim round in a flash as if on a pivot.

The third method of swimming, by simple jet-propulsion, is used all the time by a fish swimming normally forward, and as we have seen has to be counteracted when the fish wants to remain stationary. It is possible that it is also used especially to aid a sudden getaway when the fish has to dart off at speed from scratch. But its chief use is confined to flatfish which spend much time more or less motionless on the bottom, lying on one side. Most flatfish seem instinctively to realize that if they breathed with the upper, exposed gill, its opening and closing would betray their presence to enemies, for the avoidance of which nature provides natural camouflage. So instead the body is slightly arched and breathing is carried on by the lower, hidden gill, which sends its stream of water along under the back and out by the tail. When a flatfish wants to move off in a hurry, it simply sends a powerful stream of water out through this selfsame gill, which lifts it right off the bottom and well away to a good start. Jet propulsion of this kind enables all flatfish to become instantly mobile if necessary.

There is also a theory that by closing one gill chamber and sending a strong jet of water out of the other may also enable heavy fish to turn easily, but of all the three swimming methods this one has received the least attention, and much of our knowledge of it is speculative. But it is clear that the gills are primarily breathing organs, not swimming devices. A fish's best swimming device is its own marvellously designed body.

Trout in some streams live, spawn and die without reaching a size of seven inches. A five year old fish, for example, might be only five inches long. Usual reason is lack of living space or sufficient feed.



Governor Earl K. Long officially signs the proclamation celebrating "Fish 'n' Sea Food Parade Week October 6-12. Looking on as Governor Long affixes his signature, left to right, Ednard Waldo and Lyle St. Amant of the Wild Life and Fisheries commission; Alfred Sunseri, New Orleans oyster dealer, and Ed. Smith, Department of Interior, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Fishery Products Lauded By Governor Long

THE FISH 'N' SEA FOOD PARADE which has been endorsed by proclamation by Governor Earl K. Long, to be celebrated October 6-12, is of vital importance to every citizen of our state inasmuch as Louisiana's commercial fisheries industry represents an estimated outlay of \$85,000,000 in equipment and employs directly 37,000 or more persons, F. Lamar Clement, Director of the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries commission, said.

The "Parade", which is a national promotion of the United States Department of the Interior, through its Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, is aimed at encouraging the greater use of all fishery products during the Fish 'n' Sea Food Parade in October, Clement said. "Industry leaders nationally and statewide are engaging in a campaign of information through the medium of the press, radio, television and other advertising media and through promotional activities through special work with schools, institutions and food trade groups to arouse a greater interest in the products of the sea."

"Generally, fresh and frozen fish and shellfish should be at a high level in October and we shall remember that in the overall picture in Louisiana embracing allied industries connected with the fishing industry shows a total value of \$260,000,000 invested in equipment and the employment of 304,000 persons in our state," Clement said.

"It was for these and many other reasons that Governor Long met with representatives of the Department of the Interior, Wild Life and Fisheries commission, and the Sea-food and Oyster dealers to issue the following proclamation," Clement said.

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the strength of the nation is measured to a great extent on the health of its people; and

WHEREAS, fishery products of constitute a great portion of the national diet and are important to the health and well-being of both young and old; and

WHEREAS, almost one half billion pounds of fishery products valued at approximately twenty-four million dollars are caught and processed in Louisiana annually; and

WHEREAS, the fishing industry of Louisiana is sponsoring the National Fish 'n' Sea Food Parade to encourage table as a tasty, nutritious protein essential to the nation's physical well-being;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Earl K. Long, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby proclaim and designate October 6 through October 12, 1958, as

NATIONAL FISH 'n' SEA FOOD PARADE WEEK in Louisiana and do earnestly appeal to all of our citizens to give thought to the value of our fisheries and remember to serve and enjoy these tasty morsels from the sea and rivers.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand officially and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Louisiana, at the Capitol, in the City of Baton Rouge, on this 23rd day of September, A.D., 1958.



ATTEST
BY THE GOVERNOR

Earl K. Long
Governor of Louisiana

MRS RUTH CAMPBELL
CURATOR OF LA ROOM
LA STATE UNIV
BATON ROUGE LA



photo by W. C. Gons

Deer in Louisiana